

ings and about two hundred sketches are included. With the free use of such devices, Professor Stevens has produced a unique book for the learner and amateur as well as the professional botanist. Technical terms have been kept to a minimum but are used where they are needed for clarity.

The descriptions of individual species are brief, with stress laid upon the outstanding characteristics of each. The description is often followed by a statement of the principal habitat. For every species there is a stated range in North Dakota often including notes on specific collection sites. Occasionally historical notes or other pertinent information are included. The notes so frequently appended to the species descriptions show that Professor Stevens knows the plants about which he writes and has made an effort to provide the reader with first-hand information wherever possible.

The nomenclature is conservative yet up to date, including in most instances the results of the most recent investigations. The flora dealt with is less complex than that of many areas of the United States where there is a more varied terrain. This is strikingly shown by the fact that only 1143 species are included. Anyone interested in the flora of the northern great plains region will find "Handbook of North Dakota Plants" a very useful source of information. Highlighting as it does the distributional patterns within the state, it should prove to be a substantial stimulus toward study of plants of the area by resident botanists.—R. C. ROLLINS.

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ALFRED SHEPARD GOODALE.—Prof. Alfred Shepard Goodale, late professor of botany at Amherst College, died Feb. 16, 1951, after a long illness. He was a graduate of Amherst, being a member of the class of 1898.

He and his students spent much time on the local flora, and prepared a checklist of the three Connecticut River Counties in Massachusetts. When several towns east of Amherst were to be stripped for the Quabbin Reservoir, he and his students made a detailed study of their flora, collecting a large number of representative specimens. Encouraged by President Arthur Stanley Pease, the college herbarium was increased from 15,000 specimens to 83,000 under his direction.

Prof. Goodale was an unassuming man, but a diligent and conscientious student and worker.—C. H. KNOWLTON.

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